lill him. The Collectorship may prove to be the tomb of "Scripture Dick," but we do n't ge how he can help himself. We bid him an effectionate farewell, whether he goes in or stavs out. Ed.7

Hard-Shells are in a maze. They say the pominations were made to be declined, so that the Administration might take Softs and Barnburners in their places. Everybody is taken aback, and the sun stands still over the fury of the fray. The only three things recognized in the Universe at this moment, in Washington, are President Pierce, Governor Marcy, and the New-York appointments. Eye.

SENATOR HUNTER AT THE POST-OFFICE.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.

WASHINGTON, Theaday, March 29, 1853. The Union of to-day denies that Senator HUNTER swore terribly the other day at the General Post-Office, on account of certain renegade appointments made by the present Administration. Notwithstanding the denial, the Senator was profane as reported, and the story is perfectly true. Eyr.

New-York and Baltimore Appointments, &c.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune. Washington, Tuesday, March 29, 1853.

Robt. Ewing appointed Sub-Treasurer at Andrew Pico appointed Receiver of Land

Office, at 6an Angelos, California. Doctor Birdsall Superintendent of Mint, at

San Francisco. Malcontents complain bitterly about New-

York and Philadelphia appointments. Mike Walsh makes himself ridiculous, and Captain Rynders is fu-The Cabinet has been engaged to-day in the consideration of the Baltimore appointments. Nothing is certainly known, but Davis has the best chance for

Collector and Col. Polk for Naval Officer. Qui Vive. The Census Office.

Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune: Washington, Tucsday, March 29, 1853. The Census Bureau has now sixty-two Clerks, of which fifty-five are reappointments. The former force was a hundred and thirty.

From Washington-New-York Appointments WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 29, 1853. The President to-day nominated Ex-Senator

Dickinson for Collector of New-York: Ex-Senator Dix Sub-Treasurer; Charles O'Conor, District Attorney, and other New-York appointments. The nomination 200k the Senate by surprise; were received with a laugh all round, and confirmed immediately. Hon. Volney E. Howard, of Texas, appoint-

ed Law Agent, to represent the United States before he Board of Commissioners on California Land Claims, took the oath of office to day.

About a dozen Clerks appointed to the Secand Centroller's Office, Pension Office, and Patent Office, were also sworn to-day.

Further New-York Nominations.—Fowler,

Postmaster; Hillyer, Marshall; Redfield, Naval Officer; Swackhamer, Navy Agent; Cochran, Surveyor.

The Philadelphia nominations are-Brown, Collector: Miller, Postmaster; Pettit, the Mint; Eldred, Naval Officer; R. C. Hale, Surveyor; Day, Navy

The New-York appointments cause considerable talk. It was the President's own method of set-

lling the complicated affair. J. C. G. Kennedy, late Superintendent of the Census, is about establishing an American and

Foreign Agency in this City. The following appointments will be officially sunounced in to-morrow's Union:
CUSTOM HOUSE OFFICERS

Francis W. Brinley, District of Perth, Amboy, N. J., vice Charles McK. Smith, removed.
Joseph Sierra, District of Pensacola, Florida, vice Robert Mitchell, removed.
Alexander Toll, District of Michilimackinac, Michigan, vice Charles E. Avery, removed.
Surveyors.
Myer Jacobs, at Charleston, S. C., vice Wm. Y. Leitch, removed.

emoved. Wm. Van Voorvies, at San Francisco, California, vice Hart Fellows, removed.

Registers and Receivers.

William E. Russell, of Illinois, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Danville, Ill., vice John H. Murphy, re-

moved.

Androw J. Gallagher, of Illinois, to be Register of the Land Office at Vandalia, Ill., vice James M. Davis, Daniel Gregory, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at

Daniel Gregory, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Vandalia, Ill., vice James B. Stapp, removed.

Wm. M. Gilaspie, of Miss., to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Jackson, Miss., vice Gideon Fritz, removed.

John Clark, of lows, to be Register of the Land Office at lows City vice H. D. Downey, resigned.

Gilman Folsom, of Lows, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Iowa City vice Easton Morris, resigned.

Robert S. Golladay, of Mississippi, to be Receiver of Public Moneys at Grenada, Miss. in place of S. Caldwell, deceased.

vell, deceased.

Secretary of Legation.

John J. Martin, of S. C., to be Secretary of Legation

at Peru.

U. S. District Attorney.

Samuel D. Hay, to be Attorney for the U. S. for the District of Texas, in place of Wm. P. Ballinger, re-

Naval Officer.

William B. Damaron, for the District of San Fran-isco, Cal., vice Jucob A. Cost, removed. Postmasters.
William N. Friend, Petersburg, Va.

William N. Friend, Petersburg, Va. Samuel Hunt, Jacksonville, Ill. Mrs. Mary Berand, West Point, N. Y. Thomas P. Pierce, Manchester, N. H. In the Gardiner case the argument upon the

In the Gardiner case the argument upon the admissability of evidence, proving that the signatures and scals to papers filed by Gardiner in his claim, were all forgeries, was continued until 2 o'clock. The Court decided it was admissable, and Jacobo Sanchez Navarro was recalled. He testified that the signatures of Julian de los Reyes, attached to these papers, were not in the hand writing of that individual, with whom witness was intimately acquainted. Also, that the signature of Luts Gardiner of the Gardi hand writing of that individual, in timestely acquainted. Also, that the signature of Luts Gusman, Secretary of the Governor, was not only, not in his hand writing, but was not spelled properly. The United States offered impressions taken from the seal of the State of San Luis Potosi, as evidence that the seal of State attached to the Gardiner papers was not genuine. The Court ruled it out. Adjourned.

The Annexation of Pegu by the British.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, March 29, 1853. The Intelligencer says it has been furnished from an authentic source with a copy of the decree of the Governor-General of the British East Indies, a nexing the extensive province of Pegu to the British East India dominions. The decree is published from the quarter-deck of the frigate Fox. and dated 20th December 1852. The province of Pegu borders on Chins, and is of immense importance to England.

U. S. SENATE-EXTRA SESSION.

SENATE WASHINGTON, March 29, 1853. On motion of Mr. BADGER, resolved, that the Sergeant at Arms be authorized to continue the messengers in the employment of the Senate for two months after the termination of the present session for the purpose of folding and transmitting documents.

The Senate considered Mr. Adams's resolu-

The Schate considered Mr. Adams a resolu-tion, sutherising the Senate to employ a reading clerk. —He (Adams) understood the duty of the Chief Clerk was to keep the minutes, and if the resolution should be adopted, it would relieve them of the task of reading. Mr. Mason said there was no necessity for a reading Clerk now, the Senate being about to adjourn for eight mouths.

Mr. BUTLER took a similar view, and sug-

sted that he would prefer giving the office to some bitious young man, who would go into the Library d manage his mind with literature. Mr. Chase believed such a Clerk was not

Mr. Apans said not one man in ten thousand

old be procured suitable for such an office, and his ect was to give the Secretary ample time to select Mr. WALKER had an amendment to move

that the Clerk's deek be lengthened 5 or 6 feet, so that there might be room to read to the Senators while they are scattered for 9 months all over the Union. [Langhter.] Mr. BUTLER supposed the Senator from Mississippi (Adams) wanted to appoint a Clerk now, so as to give him from now until December next to come there every day to rehearse. [Laughter.]

Mr. Douglas said there was complaint as to

the present reading, and there should be a remedy.

The debate was further continued, involving the relative merits of readers in the House and in the Senste, and the capacity of the incumbents in the last named body. When the consideration of the resolution was postponed till December next—Z to 16.

The Senate went into an Executive session.

lies over, authorizing the publication of the explorations of the Mexican Boundary Commission.

Terrible Steambont Accident - Thirty-six

A terrible steamboat disaster occurred in

Galveston Bay on the night of the 23d inst. The

steamers Neptune and Farmer were racing from

Houston to Galveston, when the latter exploded, kill-

ing the Captain, Clerk and second Engineer. Thir-

teen of the crew, and about twenty pussengers, were

also either killed or missing, and twenty passengers,

The Roman Catholics and the School Ques-

tion at Cincinnati.
CINCINNATI, Tuesday, March 29, 1853.
An immense Mass Meeting was held in Mar-

ket square, last night, to nominate an Independent ticket for City Officers to sustain the Common Schools

and oppose the encrosements of Roman Catholics in regard to them. All political lines were entirely laid saids and the candidates selected with the single view to the School question. Both Catholics and Jews parti-cipated, and pladged themselves in favor of the People's Colleges. Great indignation was expressed at the at-tempts of foreign Ecclesiastics to interfere with the Common Schools.

Accident on the Baltimore and Ohio Rail-

rond.
CUMBERLAND, Md , Tuesday, March 29, 1853.

The cars to-night brought the body of Flavel

8 Wooton, residence not known, making the eighth victim of the accident. Also a report that the brakes-man Gardner, and Dr. Cadwallador, of New-Albany, Ind., are doing well. All the wounded here are getting

The Massachusetts Banking Law-The Loss

of the Bark Alabama.

Eosron, Tuesday, March 29, 1853. In the House of Representatives to-day the

motion to substitute the General Banking Law for the present Banking system, was defected on a test vote by 157 to 107.

The whaling ship Nauticon arrived at Edgar-

own, brings as passengers from St Catharine's. Capt. ames Myers, and Frederick Landman, late mate of the ark Alabama, of and from Bultimore for San Francisco,

ahandoned at sea in lat. 36° S. lon. 55', she have sprung a leak and being in a sinking condition. To were taken off by a Brazilian brig and landed at

The Steamer El Paraguay at Charleston.

for Paraguay, put in here to-day, leaking. Nine New-Orleans mails are due here

The steamer El Paraguay, from New-York

Arrest of Counterfeiters.

WATESTOWN, Toesday, March 29, 1853.

Two men, calling themselves Morgan and Benson, were arrested at Cape Vincent, this morning, and are now in jail here for passing \$1 notes altered to \$50s, on Banks of Newark, N. J., and the Brockport Exchange Bank. They had some \$2,300 of the money. They passed \$500 to a broker in Kingston, Canada, who detected them and had them arrested.

Arrival of the Falcon at New-Orleans.

rived yesterday morning from Aspinwall, bringing 200 passengers, \$150,000 in gold, and the California mails of the 1st March.

Municipal Election at New-Orleans.

A Municipal Election for Aldermen took place to-day. The Democrats swept the city.

Telegraph Connections.

Marine Report.

THE HIGHLANDS, Tuesday, March 29, 1831,
Wind S. W.—Weather clear. One square
rigged vessel far in the S. E. Offing. All vessels that
have come out of port to-day are off to sea.

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE ... ALBANY, Tuesday, March 29, 1853.

The CHAIR announced the Select Committee investigate the affairs of Union College—Messrs, Van-rbilt, Jones and Ward.

Mr. Snow reported complete the bill in relaon to the promotion of the medical inquiry.

Mr. HUNTINGTON called for the reading of the

Mr. UPHAM moved its recommitment to the

ommittee of the Whole.

The motion to refer was lost—Ayes 11, Nays

nand the bill was ordered to a third reading.

Mr. VANDERBILT, favorably on the act
mending the charter of the Greenwood Cemetery.

And then the special order, being the pro-

posed constitutional amendment of Mr. Vanderbill, was considered in Committee, Mr. Jones in the Chair. Mr. Bristoi, being entitled to the floor, re-

sumed his remarks in advocacy of the amendment, sumed his remarks in advocacy of the amendment.
After enlogizing the statistics furnished by Mr. McAlpine, he stated that the figures furnished by the report
of the majority were not worth the paper on which
they were printed. They were as fluctuating as the
sands of Arabia. He proceeded to argue the question

at length.

The hour of 12 having arrived, the Lizur.

Mr. Cooley rose, and alluding to the vast

Mr. Cooley rose, and alluding to the vast sudience which had gathered in the Senate hall, remarked that they had come from the North and South, and East and West, in deep interest at the great canal question, and to listen to the elequence of the Senator from the XXIIId, (Mr. Bristol,) and to gratify the anxiety of the people, he moved that the Senate do now resume legislative business.

Mr. McMurkay called the ayes and noes.

And the Senate determined to resume legis

And the Senate determined to resume legis-nity business—Ayes 15, Noes 11:

AYES—Mesers, Babcock, Beach, Beekman, Cooley, Mc-Elwain, Munroe, Newcomb, Platt, Taber, Upham, Vander-nit, Van Schoonhoven, Ward, Williams, Wright—15.

Nors—Mesers, Bartlett, Bristol, Cornell, Davesport, Mc-Murray, Otis, Pierce, Rogers, Snow—11.

Mr. Huntington pairing off with Mr. Bennett, Mr. Clark with Mr. Lines, Mr. Conner with Mr. Morgan,

NEW OBLEANS, Monday, March 28, 1853 The steamship Falcon, Captain Rodgers, ar-

NEW ORLEANS, Monday, March 28, 1853.

along finely, and no one is in danger.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, March, 28, 1853.

Lives Lost.

When the doors were opened

Senate adjourned.

mostly ladies, were saved.

Mr. Clark with Mr. Jones, Mr. Conger with Mr. Morgan.
Mr. Bristol then resumed his remarks. The
question of taxation would be signally defeated; it
should be brought before the people. Before he could
bring himself to believe that this Senate would indict

this tax upon the people of the southern tier of counties, he would rather believe that the Capitol would sink, and an enduring gulf remsis.

Mr. Piekce next took the floor, in opposition

to Mr. Vanderbill. He proceeded to defend the policy of reimposing canal tolls on the railroads.

Mr. Pierce did not conclude his remarks, but

gave way to the recess.

The debate was continued on Mr. VANDER-SILT's resolution, which was made the special order for Thursday was designated for the third read-

ASSEMBLY.

The annual report of the New-York State, Agricultural Society was received, and a motion to print an extra number was referred.

Mr. R. Smith reported adverse to serving

Mr. W. Taylos presented the eleventh annual report of the American Institute. A motion to wrint an extra number was referred. A bill to incorporate Sacketts Harbor and Saratoga Railroad was reported by the Railroad Com-

Mr. WEST reported a bill to construct a ship Mr. L. Oscood introduced a bill for the pre-ervation of fish in the streams of this State. Referred

Mr. WEDEKIN moved that the House after Friday next meet at 9 A. M. Carried.

Mr. Noble introduced a bill requiring police

Mr. Noble introduced a bill requiring points justices in New-York to file all records of vagrancy convictions. Referred to report complete.

The House was resolved into a Committee of Whole, Mr. Holly in the chair, on the bills.

To provide for the election of Commissioners Emigration in New York. Third reading. Relative to the State Prison expenditures.

Third reading.
Recess to 4 o'clock. Mr. Housres submitted a resolution which

Pending the discussion on granting leave to sit again on the Code, a message was received from the Governor, including a communication from Governor Bigler, of Pennsylvania, in regard to the moviment to be creeted where the Decharation of Independence was promulgated. Referred to a Select Committee. Leave

Pending a motion to refer it to report complete the House adjourned.

To At a late hour last night the following Vessela were reported below: Ship Remonston, 147 de, fm. Manila, to Delana, Bark Roble, (of Howton) 60 de, fm. Rio Janese Aleo, a French long, 38 de, fm. Persambaco.

Letter of Mesers. Phelps and Lamb to Col. Benton.

WASHINGTON CITY, D. C., March 10, 1853. DEAR SIR: It has been a custom, and we esteem it a salutary one, for colleagues in Congress to confer in matters of importance touching the interests of their constituency. In obedience to that custom, and in compliance with your request, we had the honor to call upon you on the 6th instant; but by mutual agreement, that consultation has been postponed until to-day. On the morning of the 7th instant, a copy of a St. Louis newspaper, dated March 1 was received, containing a copy of an address signed by James Lindsay, John D. Stevenson and B. Gratz Brown, who style themselves a Committee of the Democratic members of the Seventeenth General As-

The reception of this address, especially as it contains a copious extract from a letter purporting to have een written by yourself, taken in connection with your speech at Jackson late last fall; the resolutions adopted at the last 8th of January meeting of your friends in St. Louis; the resolutions adopted by your friends upon the motion of Col. J. Epes Cowan, in Jefferson County, on the 22d of January last; and the union of your friends in the Legislature (with your

the union of your friends in the Legislature (with your approval) with the Whigs, causing nearly every office in the State, elective by the Legislature, to be filled with Whigs, compel us to pause and consider what course it is right and becoming for us to pursue.

We not only believe the doctrines laid down by Jefferson and Jackson are right and true, and ought to he upheld, but we also believe that the Balcimore platform is a fair, honest and true declaration of the principles which will govern the Administration, judging from the admirable exposition contained in the inaugural at iross of General Pierce, and efficiently to maintain, and advantageously to carry out those doctrines, we believe the old democratic usages, and the old democratic organization, the best pressible; at any rate, the best attainable during the present state of human society. Hence no new party, no new platform, at variance with the platform of the democratic party, can be embraced by us. Pray, respected sir, do not mistake us. Wa, too, well recollect that you, as well as ourselves, have been stigmatized, most falsely, as "Free-Soilers," and no disclaimer, however solems, would be received as sufficient by our enemies. We see among the actors of the Jefferson County meeting, at the St. Louis meeting, to the legislative co. Ultim formed to transfer the State, sufficient by our enemies. We see along the actors of the Jefferson County meeting, at the St. Louis meeting, in the legislative co-lines formed to transfer the State offices into Whig hands, some of the identical "Free-Soilers" whose sins we were unjustly made to bear. It is, therefore, with the more confidence we frankly state to you the doubts under which we labor, as to the

state to you the doubts under which we labor, as to the course of action contemplated. To preserve harmony and concert we feel that it is best, candidly and fully to state these doubts and difficulties. We know that, as a Democrat, you would never hold a party consultation with Whigs, and we know your good scase and your personal friendship will always justify us in frankly ap-plying to you to resolve any doubts which any public action necessarily creates. For it is only in this way misapprehensions and wrong inferences are rendered

appeasible.

It would be uncandid to conceal the fact that the read-

It would be uncanded to conceal the fact that the reading of the following sentences, so far as relates to partyorganization, in your late speech at Jackson, filled us
with pain, and caused some misgivings:
"There is another branch of abuse which requires attention—that of the ascrpation of electrons by Caucuses and Conventions, which has also grown up as a new power, and
now controls nearly all electrons, from President of the
United States down to the most inconsiderable County offices,
and generally without regard to the popular will, and with
an eye to their own advantage. I cannot explore this abuse,
which strikes at the foundation of all elective governments, an eye to their own advantage. I cannot explore this abuse, which strikes at the foundation of all elective governments nor trace if through in the States and the Counties.

[Mr. O'Rielly having publicly denied the correctness and assailed the motives of a stateman made by our Louisville correspondent last Saurday, relative to the Indiana Telegraph Company, the leading points of Mr. O'R.'s statement were telegraphed to Louisville, and our correspondent there rejoins as follows:) and our correspondent there rejoins as follows.]

Loctsville, Tuesday, March 29, 1853.

The statement to which Mr. O'Rielly takes exception is correct so far as the best some of information are entitled to belier. The charge against the Company of a fraudulent issue of stock is incorrect and slanderous. The Committee having reported that no evidence of fraud appeared, the stock having been issued in error on a schedule furnished by Mr. O'Rielly, used to secure his debta, and since recalled and cancelled. Printed proof will soon be given of the whole transaction, prepared by the parties interested.

"Who knows except the initiated, that the last Democratic Convention, clougated itself, by appointing a Committee to set till 1856! yet they did made a Committee to set till 1856! yet they did made a Committee of their own body—31 to muober—one for each State—to sit four years—their duties elight upon the record—great in the performance."

"The remedy for the usurpation of the elective franchised is for the persons and Conventions, and follow the Constitution of the United States, as it now stands, until amondating the continuous properties of the whole in the first one me received a majority of the whole in the first one. Better obey the Constitution, and let the legitimate authority decide responsibility between the three highest presented by the people, has to submit the whole election to irresponsible assem-

the people." Suppression of agents, who trade in legislation at Wash-ington, and repudiation of Caucuses and Conventions, which dispose of National and State offices, are obligatory debts above party, and due to the purity of elections and legislation, and demanded by the genus of all our Constitu-

The forebodings of evil consequences occasioned by a perusal of the preceding extracts were not lessened,

but were further excited by the tone and tenor of the resolutions passed by particular friends of yours, at the Court House, in St. Louis—friends who were supposed by the public to possess, preëminently, your confidence, and to speak your sentiments.

But the proceedings at Jefferson County following rapidly thereafter, and under the guidance of a friend so devoted as Col. Cowan, were still more startling, because still more strongly calculated to place yourself and friends in apparent hostility with all of the usages and organizations of the Democratic party of the Nation. and organizations of the Democratic party of the Nation as well as of the State. Take the following most une

as well as of the State. Take the following most une-quivocal specimens:

"That we estern it the signal gun of Democracy to marshal our forces for the countest of August next, prepara-tory to the great battle to be fought in 1854—a war to the knife, and the anne to the hilt, upon the Nullification and Secession resolves of 1849; slimplaster currency and all pa-per banks of circulation; upon union and harmony-conven-tions, and platforms, guil-traps to catch bemocrats, and all regular nominees, whether County, District, State or Na-tional. War upon all to death!"

"That we will support no man for Clerks of either of the Ceurts in this County, nor no man for Courses, nor for any other office, who will not pledge himself to the apport of the measures and principles expressed in the foregoing reso-lutions."

tions."
These resolutions, declaring war upon the organiza-

These resolutions, declaring war upon the organization of the Democratic party, and virtually proposing a
dissolution of it, had a preface which closed thus.

"The 'regular nemination,' once potent in all elections,
State and National, has lost forever its magical power, and
become the hand of weakness, frand and inhany.

This preface, as well as the resolutions, were ostentationally promounced by enemics to have been written
by you and as no authorized contradiction, as far as we
have seen, has been given to the public, the charge of
necting or countenancing disorganization and faction
rests not alone upon you, but also upon all friends who
voluntarily continued to act with you. In the milest of
this unfortunate state of affairs, certain members of the
Legislature, several of whem are charged by many tabe under your personal influonce, formed a calificin
with the Whigs, and thus placed many State offices in
the possession of the Whigs. Some of the best Democrats in the State were deitherstely voted down by this
unnatural coalition, and Whigs preferred over them.

The appeals to us from all parts of our districts, and
indeed from all parts of the State, to know whether we
approved of this disorganizing conduct, have been as indeed from all parts of the State, to know whether we approved of this disorganizing conduct, have been as merous, urgent, and often heated. Our reply has been uniformly, that it met our decided and most unequivocal disapprobation. The action, like the corresponding action during the election of a United States Senator in 1851, we considered most indefensible in any point of view in which a good Democrat can view it. We sincerely regret that any Democrat, from any cause, allowed his leelings on either of those great occasions to betray him into conduct which subsequent redection would compel him to condems.

Administration, and who will not labor to make it suc-cessful. Third, who does not heartily believe in the doctrines of the Baltimore platform, and will not pledge himself to live up to them. Fourth, who is not friendly be and who will not realously uphold the organization and usages of the Democratic party. Not only do we consider that it would be politically wrong to recom-mend a man to a Democratic President for appointment to office, who does not possess the above various qualifi-cations, but we do not see how any Democratic Admin-istration can ever knowingly appoint a disorganizer to any office whatsoever.

office whatsoever, then, the sinister rumors in vogue were to be credited if one interpretation were to be put upon your speech, &c.; if the course marked out by the resolutions meets your approval, and will command your support, it is quite clear that we should never be able to agree in onsultation. We believe in Conventions of the Democracy, and so

the other matters bereinbefore stated; if you agree th us in that regard, there will be, there can be no feulty in agreeing as to men; but if our views do not ord as to the measures, it will be impossible to agree

to men. For we should want and be compelled to insist upon appointers who would adhere to the measures of the Administration, and the regular organization and usages of the Democratic party of the State, and of the nation, and under any circumstances could recommend no other, without being inconsistent with our former and present rules of action.

Hoping that we shall, upon comparison of views, be found to wholly agree in all essential particulars, we

have the honor to be most respectfully, your colleagues,

(Signed) JOHN S. PHE A. W. LAMB. Hon. Thus. H. BENTON, Washington, D. C COL. BENTON'S REPLY

WASHINGTON CITY, Marci 10, 1853, To Mosers. Phelps and Lamb Gentlemen: Your communication of this

day's date is just received, and as it bears internal evidence of having been prepared for publication, I conform to its intention, by remitting it to Missouri for that purpose.

Yery respectfully, gentlemen,
Your obedient servant, THOMAS H. BENTON.

PATHER GAVAZIS LECTURES No. L.

The Bible and the Papal System. A large audience assembled at the l'abernacle on Monday evening, to hear the first of a course of ten lectures by Father Gavazzz. At eight o'clock he tnade his appearance on the stage amid loud applause, and proceeded to speak as follows, in English

My subject this evening is the Pope and the Bible. I shall prove first, That Popes absolutely prohibit the Bible. Secondly, That Popes absolutely prohibit the Bible. Secondly, That Popes absolutely prohibit the Bible. Secondly, That Popes absolutely for the Bible. The Italian speech this evening will be short, because I have something to do to rectify some misrepresentations recarding my first. recarly some misrepresentations regarding my first speech here. I can be abused, but not misrepresented, said therefore, if I am in America without defense, bless Goo I am not in America without a voice. [Applause.]

The lecturer then said, in Italian: The hible is the word of God—that it is therein only The hible is the word of God—that it is therein only where eternal salvation is to be found—the only book pleasing to God—the will of God, and that none other book has ever given eternal life, none but the obdurate and the blind will deny. If Peter in his Epistles compared it to lighning dashing in the darkness—if man becomes perfect through the Bible, then have we no heed of Masses, or man's word, or Catechisms, or Rubrics, or Relics. The Bible is the source of all Prais,—and because it contains truth, the Popes and the Church are adverse to it. Italy is not the country where the Bible is read.

Italy is the beau island of Papacy. There, after the Bible is adopted, but not after an investigation, not after free discussion respecting it, but by the loquisition and by authority is it then established. Councils and Popes, among whom especially figure Innocent III, Clement

by authority is if then established. Councils and Popes, among whom especially figure Innocent III, Clement X. Leo XII, Pio VII, VIII, and IX, prohibit Bible residing. Why? The presence that it is offered by Protestants will not do, for they offer the edition which is approved by the Pope as orthodox. Why so much obduracy against the word of God? If the Church of Rome & Christian,—if it be of God and of Christ, why fear the word of God and of Christ? Paul did not forbid his listeners for and of the listeners for an analysis of the state of the s teners from comparing his instructions with Scripture—but our Pepes do prohibit their exhortations and teaching from such a comparison. And why? If the Church of Rome be true—if it be that of the Apostles—if she walk in the path of Charity, Humility and Love, she could not dread the light. Yet does she fear the light of the Bible; therefore, is she not any longer the Church of Christ, she is not true—she is got true—and it assessme.

Popery, however, is an asture system—it virtually prohibits while it feigns not to prohibit. With revolting artifice, with Jesuitical cunning, it permits lible reading by pecial license; and even that Bible libed, so that a poor Catholic must continue in darkness and ignorance, without a ray of hope.

Why should the Church of Rome fear to meet the Protestants and investigate mindly the authority.

confidence in the suthennicity of its Sible, let her holdly come out and confront it with the Protestant versions. If the Romish version be proved correct, I promise to believe it—to respect it. But Popery does not come to this proof—she has no other defense than to declare slI others spurious, garbled, heretical, and by this means she always keeps on the right side.

I know when and how the errors entered, and I defy slit he Romish decrees and times to prove that the

all the Romish doctors and divines to prove that th Romish Bible is true. It is from history and not from the Bible that we have Masses, Infallibility of Popes

the Bible that we have Masses, Infallibility of Popes, Purgatory, Assolution, Worship of Images, Saint's Relices, Cellyacty of Prieschool, Monssteries, Church Possessions, Holy Water and Holy Wafers—therefore the Popes, as a matter of course, prohibit Bible-reading. I was once a Romish Priest, and I will return so soon as the Pope proves his Bible to be true. Let the Fapists prove that the Romish Pouriff is Vice genent of God—vice-God—representative of Drimity on earth—sole interpreter of the divine will—infallible—and I will venerate that Pope as the representative on earth of Christ, humble good, poor, seourged, crucified. Prove that the Pope should have wealth, possessions, palaces, horses, servants, carriages, pomp, huxury, cardinals, a guard of French or Swiss gendarmes, soldiers, a court—sple-ndid, corrupt, vicious, apostate, pagan—and I will -splendid, corrupt, vicious, apostate, pagen-and I will bow the head before that Pope. Prove me that the mis-

bow the head before that Pope. Prove me that the mission of the Pope is a temporal empire, with priests as aministers of sear, of foreign affairs, of police, governors of provinces, shirri, spies, (applause,) prove from the Bible that His Holmess is right in constanning the ismocrat for mere opinions, to the galleys, to dangeons, to erogasted, to forture, to death—and I likewise will be lieve. But I must conclude.

I will only remind my Italian brethren that on Sunday next i will address them again as I did yesterday, and I sahort them to choose God rather than man—the word of God rather than the bulls of Popes—the Holy Ghost rather than the bulls of Popes—the Holy Ghost rather than be word of man—the Bible rather than the bulls of Popes—the Holy Ghost rather than be will you have Liberty, with the Jassis will you have Misery and Slavery. [Loud and continued applause:

The lecturer now spoke in English, as follows:
Light and darkness—hell and Hoaven—God and Satan

Light and darkness—hell and Heaven—God and Satan—Pope and the Bible—cannot go together. [Applause.] And, therefore, the Pope has always absolutely prohibited the reading of the Bible. "No," answer the Roman Catholic Priesthood, "no, this is an exageration—an antruth." Pope Paul Fourth wrote a bull against the Walcenses, and the first translation of the Bible, in the expecular tower, and to burn all their books, the main vernecular tongue, and to burn all their books, the main of which was the Bible translated in the Roman tongue. uncil after council have prohibited the reading of of Rome was shiltine primitive Church of Carist—if, today, the Church of Rome was yet in the right—was the
promoter of Justice and Charty—then the Church of
Rome would not fear anything by the control of the Bible. (Applause.) But the Church of Rome does fear,
and very much lear, the control of the Bible.
[Applause, mingled with hisses from an individual
in the gallery, together with crise of "Put him
out put him out". No, no, my brethren. If
the Papists will not hear important thoughts and important truths here, my doar brethren, in my own country the same porkers and assess grow; and I have not
time to lose in controversy here in my lectures: but if
anything is to be said against my thoughts, proofs, facts
and reasons, and these are quoted of my lecture, the
Press is free, in this country, and I ask the Roman Catholies to answer me through that medium. (Applause.)
And now, my dear brethren, if the Church of Rome
lear, at the present day, the Divine light of the Bible—if
the Church of Rome furbid her children to freely read
the Bible—if the Church of Rome is an apostate Church—is no more in the road of right, of justice,
and of charity—then the Church of Rome is an apostate Church from the Gospei—it is no more the Church
of Christ, but is the Church of Antichrist. (Applause.)
If fears the Bible. Now, if the Pope also absolutely prohibits the reading of the Bible, some people will say this
was so in ancient times, but that now the Church of
Rome is very liberal in according the reading of the
Bible to her children. But I will now ask, frankly and
kindly, my Romas Catholic brethren, is it true that you
are, at the present day, very free in reading the Bible I
don't now speak of Italy, but of this country. [A
voice, "No."] Do the Roman Catholic prices advise the people to read the Bible at home?
No, never. Therefore the dispensation to
read the Bible in a Frocestant country to only a mere Bible in their pulpits! No. Do the Roman Catholic priests advise the people to read the Bible at home! No, never. Or a chapter of the Bible at morning prayer? No, never. Therefore the dispensation to read the Bible in a Processiant country is only a mere license, just to deceive Protestants. They are forbidden, without a particular license, to do it at all. Now the Romson Catholics cannot change; and by a bull of Sexus V and Clement VII, all Catholics were forbidden to read the Bible without special licenses granted in writing Now, may brethren, licenses for reading the Bible! Licenses for reading the Word of God! Licenses for reading the Word of God! License are the Bible! If I have the command of God, I don't need any human license for reading the Bible. (Applause.) This is no word of party. This is the Christian word. Never said the Gospel: go and search the Bibles of the Pope: go and search the Cardinals or the Bibles, No; but Christ said absolutely, "Go and search the Scriptures." [Applause.] St. Paul did not say to any Christian, read the Virgu Mary, or read the Works of St. Ignatius Loyola; but St. Paul said, "Read the Scriptures; because the Scripture is yours in order to make you perfect." So long as (Johnson order to make you perfect." So long as (Johnson order to make you perfect." So long as (Johnson order to make you perfect." So long as (Johnson order to make you perfect." So long as (Johnson order to make you perfect." So long as (Johnson order to make you perfect." So long as (Johnson order to make you perfect." So long as (Johnson order to make you perfect." So long as (Johnson order to make you perfect." So long as (Johnson order to make you perfect." So long as (Johnson order to make you perfect." So long as (Johnson order to make you perfect." So long as (Johnson order to make you perfect." So long as (Johnson order to make you perfect." So long as (Johnson order to make you perfect." So long as (Johnson order to make you perfect." So long as (Johnson order to make you perfect." So long as (in order to make you perfect." So long as God has commanded me to read the Bible I shall do so, and disobey thousands and millions of Cardinals, Bishops, Priests and Jesuita. (Great applause.) But mark, my brethren: we have now a proposition clearly proved—namely, that the Pope absolutely always prohibited the reading of the Bible; but, at the same time, we have a party which says the Pope permits the reading of the Bible; but, at the same time, we have a party which says the Pope permits the reading of the Bible. Well, what Bible is it they read? This is what I call cotining a system. The Pope has absolutely prohibited the reading the Bible. In other words, the Pope will escape the just accusation that he forbids the reading of the Bible, but it is so natural for the popish system to deny truth and light, that you will not be astonished when I say that the Pope grants the reading of a corrupt Bible—an more the true Bible, but really the word of men. The Popes have nothing to fear by the reading of such a Bible as this—reading of a Bishop's system. The Bible of the Papal system is really a corrupt Bible; of the spoortyphal books, many and many errors are introduced. Many of these alterations were introduced and sanctioned by the Council of Trent. A council composed of fifty-three clergymen is said as be a general council commanding the whole Church. We disclaim and reject the apocryphal books, notwithstanding the curving of the apocryphal books, notwithstanding the curving of the apocryphal books, notwithstanding the curving of the spoortyphal books, notwithstanding the curving of the sp

as clearly set forth by the Jowish historian Jowphus, therefore the apocryphal books were excluded by the only true guarians of the Bible. The primitive Courch of Christ never admitted the apocryphal books. The first Council that admitted them was the Council of Lastice. first Council that admitted them was the Council of Laddicea. Clement the VIIII, corrected new theorems distance in the Latin religions of the Bible. This is a sign that there were many errors in the first translation. Now, my breaking, I can prove that the present translation of the Papish Bible is much corrupted. The Roman Catholic more, Ungarrelli, wrote a book a few years ago at Rome, wherein he said he found in the present Roman Catholic Bible seven hundred and fifty errors. This is not by a Protestant, but by a Roman Catholic monk. Now, you will always find the Catholics, in controversics, quoting this translation of the Bible. It is a corrupt translation. Christ said nothing should be taken from or added to the Bible. Now the Popes have made many alterations, and introduced new dogman. Plus IX. declares the Virgin Mary immaculate, contrary to the doctrines of the Apostle Paul.

Now, in the course of my lectures I shall have occa-

IX. declares the Virgin Mary immaculate, contrary to the doctrines of the Apostle Paul.

Now, in the course of my lectures I shall have occasion to speak of Popes, Priests, Cardinals, Prelates and Bishops.—Now, who wrote the bulls! Men. Who composed the Councils? Men. All men—everywhere men. And do you think! will substitute the word and the tabbility of men for God! No; no! Christ and the word of God must be my portion forever. The Roman Catholics try to make much out of the Apostolic traditions. These traditions cannot exist without the word of God; but the word of God can exist without Apostolic traditions. Enseous and Clement Seventh said that the heretics could not find their tradition in the Bible. The Popish system will have a foundation in Paper's traditions. He, Papes, said that St. Peter was at Rome; but the Church of Rome rejects this tradition, because it is unfavorable to their doctrine. The Church of Rome makes its people eat one kind of food one day, and another on another day. Now, this is against the word of God. There is no such command found therein. If you search the Scriptures and trust therein, you cannot be deceived; and you will find that you cannot be saved by the Friests. I cannot commit the food for my body to any other, if I do, I shall sean starve; and it is the

be deceived; and you will find that you cannot be saved by the Priests. I cannot commit the food for my body to any other, if I do, I shall soon starve; and it is the same with the word of God. He never said to any one, let some man keep the word of God for you; but, "read it, one and all."

Pope and Satan are perfectly equal. You will say this is too much. I will prove my proposition. The first corruptor of the Word of God was Satan, when he tempted Eve in the Garden of Paradise; and the first corruptor of the Word of God in the Church was the Pope. [Hear, hear!] Satan blinded Eve, and thereby corrupted the Word of God in Faradise; the Pope in troduces blindness, slavery, and spiritual death: and therefore the Pope and Satan are perfectly equal. Now Satan is always Satan—never changes; and the Pope is always Pope—never changes; and the Pope is always Pope—never changes; and se the ancient Popes prohibited the reading of the Bible and corrupted the Word of God, the modern Pope has corrupted the Word of God, the modern Pope has corrupted the Word of God, the refore the Pope and Satan are now perfectly equal. I have proved my proposition. Now, to prove plause. Now, my conclusion for this evening is, my breshren, coming from Italy, having passest through France, Spain and Portugal, I can say, look on the Continent, and where lies the defense of the nations there? What is their hope? Everywhere, wherever the Bible is free. Protestant people are flourishing—in Switzerland, in Germany, in England, in France, and in America; and, therefore, my word to you is, take care of yourselves—take care for your people. The bul wark of true Christianity is the Bible; and with the Bible alone the American neonless will flourish. It is in the Bible

After a few more remarks, the Lecturer came to speak of Mr. Lynch's letter in regard to his speech at the Tabernacle last Wednesday evening, and remarked that he had misrepresented him when he said that he had come here to destroy the Irishmen of this country. No, Mr. Lynch. I came here not to destroy anything. True, I called myself a destroyer in one part of my speech, but it was not in the sense in which he uses the word. My mission is only to enlighten the Roman Catholics, and free them from the tyramy of the Priesthood. I am here to strangle Popery and preserve Christianity. Wherever I have been, have always respected the laws of the land. I will respect your liberties, but will also unloy the rights which these therties give me; and if any accuse me of wishing to stir up war and discord, I would ask them to read from the 10th chapter of Matthew, the following words: "Think not that I am come to send peace on serth. I come not to send peace, but the sword; for I am come to set a man at variance count in a fifther and the daughter against her mother, and the

Christ did not speak according to the social and politi

or war! This is war. What war! War of the Truth against Error; war of the Light against Darkness; war of God against Satan. [Great applause.] The Pope and his Donbie-Headed Su-

premacy. A large audience assembled at the Tabernacle last evening to listen to the Second Lecture of Father Gavazzi's Course, whose subject for this evening was, "The Pope and his Double-Headed Supremacy." In commencing his Lecture, he remarked that his subject had been announced as the "Tyranny of the Pope;" but this was not the proper title of his subject. He would speak of the Double-headed Supremacy of the Pope, or the Spiritual and the Temporal Power of the Pope, I suppose, said he, that from the days of Christ, Christianity has ever been the same thing, and therefore, year after ear, and age after age the speakers or year, and age after age the speakers on Christianity have always repeated the asme thing—
And, therefore, when I came to America to speak on
Caristianity, to Americane, the American people cannot
expect from me anything very now. I shall have some
facts, especially on the Continent, and on Italy, really
new. But the general substance of my lectures cannot
be new. You will remember that my particular purpose
in coming to America, has been to speak to my Italians;
and as my Italians have perhaps, some of them, come
here to night, for the first time, I would remark that I
sm to speak clearly, and fearlessly to them, against
the Papacy, and it may be necessary that I speak to my
Italians, the same things as your preachers speak to
you every Sunday. Also, I have great hope to speak
not only in New York, but to some other Roman
Catholics. I have received an invitation to lecture
in another place. I have received a letter from
a Roman Catholic gentleman, who says he
agrees with most of my views; but he cannot agree
with me in my efforts to overthrow the spiritual power
of the Pope in Italy. You know, therefore, if I can prove
something against the spiritual power of the Pope, I shall
have accomplished some good.

The lecturer now spoke in Italian, as follows:
Christ founded Christianity not as a Papal Supremacy
and a Monarchy. but as a Republic. So long as the tianity have always repeated the same thing -

Christ founded Christianity not as a Papal Supremacy and a Monarchy, but as a Republic. So long as the Church was governed republicanly it had have and Charity, instead of its present vices which arise from the cierical dominion. In the early times the several congregations elected their own Balanops, and had this system been continued we should have heard of no heresies, nor of the oppression of the Peaple, nor of errors; but we should have been all alwey been all of one Faith, one Eaptism, one Church, one God, one Heart, one Charity. We should have been all sheep of the same flock under one shepherd. But so soon as Popish Supremacy entered into the Church, she strove to maintain her usurped authority, and schisms, and the strife between the East and the West Churches, entered into her bosom and rent ber.—Rome then had but one description of unity—the unity of despotism, of persecution, of cruelty, of error—such her Unity. Christ founded Christianity not as a Papal Supremacy

her Unity.
Unity in the Church is impossible; only in some fun-Unity in the Church is impossible; only in some fundamental principles is it possible—in discipline it is impossible. Leaves differ from leaves—man differs from man worm differs from worm—creation differs from creation; God created harmony—not monobusy. Perfect uniformity is not to be found in families in rising, in sleeping, in labor, in repose, is dress, in conformation. Go to the Church-yards—open the tembs: all there is uniform—the silence, solitude, patrefaction, worms, ashes—in all is uniformity; but among two beings there is no uniformity except in Slavery. In the Church of Christ there is no uniformity except in fundamental dogmas, and to keep up this the supremacy of the Pope is not required. The primitive Christians knew not Papal supremacy, they know but the supremacy of God and perfect Charity, under which belief they suffered marty rdom.

acy of God and perfect tharity, under which belief they suffered martyrdom.

When Supremacy and Monarchy entered into the Christian Republic, then entered the scandal of priestly arrogance. And of what can these priests be proud? Have they not always been blind leaders of the blind! If man shows to-day his bad instead of his good quali-ties, this arises from the imperfections of the priest-head.

ed. We must therefore destroy the Supremacy—for when We must therefore destroy the Supremacy—tor when the governors of the Church were true pusters we learn that true charity existed. Let it not be supposed that true Christianity is impossible to-day; for it it were pos-sible for it to have existed under the pressure of the tyrony of the early times, it is much more possible un-der our present condition that it should return to and dourish in its pristine purity. We have no inclination of servitude, except to God. Why supplant charity by Supremacy!

Supremacy!
I am not fearful of being reproached on my death-bed I am not fearful of being reproached on my death-bed with not having done my duty. I shall have the consoling redection of having spoken in America; and the seed I saw here I shall reap in Italy. I care not whether my word be listened to or not: I will speak the same, and it will be heart in Italy. Through all the line of Popes to Pio IX, we have been the victims of this Suprenacy. We have shed our blood to crown the royal nouses of Savoy and Naples; we have suffered by the wars of the Gueiphs and Ghibelines. Machiavelli, the Secretary of the Florentine Government, has written that so long as Popes reign in Rome there can be no Italy. This has been proved by the events of 1849, when improvement and effectually caused the triumph of the reaction.

There are in Europe but three free countries—Belgium, Sardinia and England. In each of these the Pope

is briwing trouble. Solgium is mounted with inte-diction on the question of the schools; Sardinis is ag is browing trouble. Selgium is meaned with interdection on the question of the schools; Sardian is agfasted on account of its Siccardi law; England, a reward for Catholic Emancipation, is meaned with the
spiritual war of Popery, and a cosition of despotes.
Powers backing the Pope and profiting by the discard
which his priesthood may scatter through the land.
Nen of profound sense now comprehend the costian result of fostering a viper, and fattening the reptile. The
Americans had better look to their particular position in
the respect; for History is written for the instruction of
man. America is young; England was once young; and
Italy also—then they feared not Popery. Sut now Jose
its venture to plot, they dare to beast that they are
strong they look forward to a future triumphic Kugland.
Let Protestants proceeve their purity. Let them look
out watchfully for the Popes sunsasties in America. Let
Americans recollect that what the Pope Isses in Italy he
expects to gain here. Therefore the abovest way—the
soly way—is to get rid of Popery altogether. The spictitual is upleid by the temporal power—there is no distinction between Pope and King in temporal matters.

When Popery is destroyed—then Society will be
saved. (Applaine.)

Father Gavazzi then addressed the audionce in Ra-

Father Gavazzi then addressed the audiquee in Reglish, as follows:

We must now examine and see whether there exists a spiritual supremisey of the Pope—see if St. Peter was sppointed head of the Church, and if Pope Pio Niao is the successor of St. Peter, and if the early Christians acknowledged the supremisey of the Pontif of Roma. We will proceed, therefore, by the Divine Book of God, and by history.

Now, was there any spiritual supremisey among the

and by history.

Now, was there any spiritual supremacy among the Apostics! "Yes," say some, "because Christ said to Peter, 'I give to you the key of beaven, therefore St. Peter received the power of the key." Christ said to the Apostics, 'Go and preach the Gospel to every creature." Therefore to obtain oternal salvation in only necessary to preach and obey the Word of God, and therefore the key of Heaven is the Word of God, and therefore the key of Heaven is the Word of God, and therefore the key of Heaven is the Word of God, and therefore the key of Heaven is the Word of God, and therefore the key of Heaven is the Word of God, and therefore the key of Heaven is the Word of God, and therefore the key of Heaven is the Word of God, and therefore the key of the Apostics. Feter was of the Apostics, and the words of Christ, after His resource-tion, "Go and proach the Gospel to every creature," is also equally a command to all the Apostics. Feter was of either an impetuous nature—a sort of an Italian Apostic—desirous of being first, of preceding the others. But no special prerogatives were given to him; and therefore we have no supremacy at all for Feter in the Gospel. After having received the Holy Ghost, Peter spoke first, but this size was owing to the impetuosity of his nature. Throughout the New Testament, we have no evidences of the supremacy, and no man can reproach him. If he is a weak man, without understanding of his own salvation, he neglects the salvation of the whole world by this negligence, is going to hell, nobody can reproach the Pope of his weakness and his sim. (Appleause unagled with hisses.)

If I only had your American patience: Because, in my own country, a issue losse the respect, for many thousands of people do not tolerate this. But this many thousands of people do not tolerate this. But this many thousands of people do not tolerate this.

thousands of people do not tolerate this. But this mass was probably sent here by his Father Confessor out of spite. [Great applause.] So much for this point of surgiment. But the main point of support used by the believers in this supremacy, is bounded on a verse in the xvith chapter of Matthew. "And I may also make the xvith chapter of Matthew." "And I may also make the Xith on art Peter, and upon this rock I will build say Churck, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." I maintain that in this text Peter is not the nominative, and not the capital name. Now I will try practically to prove my proposition. Suppose that upon Peter you have built the Church of Christ, and, therefore, the foundation of the present Popish Church is really Peter. But Peter was a man. If the Church was built upon Peter, the Peter was a man. If the Church was built upon Church, but is a human Church; because the Divine Church is built upon Christ. [Applause.] In the same xith chapter of Matthaw, Pener is called by Christ, "Satam." If the Church of Rome is built upon Peter, it is a Stamical Church, Leughter: Therefly: Peter was a perjurer to Christ, because he denied him three times. If the Church of Rome is built upon Peter, it is a Stamical Church to have denied Christ. If, however, they prefer to have Peter instead of Christ, let them denied him the foundation. the church of knowled Christ. If, however, they prefer to have Peter instead of Christ, let them do so. As for me, I prefer to have Christ as the foundation of the church to which I belong. [Applause.]

Now, what is this rock? "Upon this rock! will build my Church." What is this rock? According to the Council of Trent, and the creed of Pius IV, the Church of Rome received the Scriptures according to the

Council of Trent, and the creed of Pins IV, the Cauros
of Rome received the Scriptures according to the interpretation of the fathers. They have no Scriptures at
all: for I defy them to find a point of contravers in
which the holy fathers all agree in this explanation of
the Word of God. Now, what is the rock, in the out
mation of the old fathers? I cannot, of course, now
occupy the time necessary to quote all the evidence on
this head.

We have one avancele in St. Hilary, who says that the We have one example in St. Hilary, who says that the

building of the Church upon this rock, is merely as Peter's confession. This faith is the foundation of the Church. After him, St Ambrose said: "The foundation of the Church is the faith of St. Peter": Therefore, according to the fathers of the Church, the "rock" of the extrement Chapter of Matthew, is the faith of Peter: Therefore the Church of Rome is not built upon Peter, but upon the sith of Peter. The rock is Christ himself: He is the chief corner stone. Christ meant to convey

this idea to Peter:

1 shall build you, Peter, upon myself, and not myself upon you, Peter.

Now, after such and explanation, it is clear that the true Church of Christ is not the Papal Church, but that it is built upon Christ. It is said that the Pope is the visible head of the Church, and Christ the invisible head of the Church, But, my friends, there is a difference between Heaven and Holl; and, I think it will be found that there is a man difference between the count in the found that there is a man difference between the count in the found that there is a man difference between the count in the found that there is a man difference between the difference between the count in the co difference between Reaven and Holl; and, I think it will be found that there is some difference between the doubtrines of the Pope and Christ. I cannot conceive two heads of the Church, holding such very different via wa; and, therefore, I disclaim one of them. If the Pope he the visible head, I reject him. Imagine a body with two deads! [Applause.] This would be a very bad body. St. Paul said that Christ was to the Church, what the husband is to the wife. Now, in no society do you finds wife with more than one husband. One wife has one husband always. Now, if the bope be the second hashand of the Church, what must be be. [Applause.] Now, we are told that St. Peter was at Rome. But was St. Peter ever at Rome? You have no proof of this whatever. St. Peter was not at Rome, because St. Paul, in his letters to the Romans, does not mention St. Peter at all. He mentions Priscilla, in whose house was the Church. Therefore, by the word of God, St. Peter was

Church. Therefore, by the word of God, St. Peter was never at Rome. [Applause.] Many of the Roman Catholics maintain that the silence of the Rible on this point is conclusive evidence that St. Peter was at Rome. As well might is sy that, because, in reading the history of America, I find no mention of Napoleon the Great—mind, Napoleon the Great—wisting America, I am to conclude that he did visit this country. [Applause]

Now, as to the Chair of St. Peter at Rome. I think I

Now as to the Chair of St. Peter at Rome. I think I can prove it to be a humbug. I have now in my possession a document written by the celebrated travuler, Champollion—a document which enables me to speak with the utmost confidence, without apprehension of being teld "you list"—wherein he says that he has thoroughly examined into the whole history of this Chair, at Rome, and he is confident that it belongs to the fifth cen-

oughly examined into the whole history of this Chair, at Rome, and he is confident that it belongs to the fifth century, because its architecture was not yet discovered in the age of Augustine. He says he has no doubt but that it was the property of some Consular man of the fifth century. Therefore, St. Peter never east in it, as it was not made till five hundred years after his death? This is a mathematical demonstration. [Applause.]

Leaving this part of his theme, the lecturer now spoke briefly of the evidence we have, going to prove that in the early history of the Church, they acknowledged as supremacy of the Pope, and, said he, the Irishmen who are now so fond of the Pope, had no Popish authority until fifter the Eleventh Century. The first Pope rose to grandeur in 374. In the Sixth Century came the celebrated Emperor Justinian, who granted to the Pope the title of "Universal Bishop." So that we know from history that the Pope is not from Christ, but from the Emperors. (Applause.) A few years before this title was granted to Boniface, Pope Gregory the Great wrote a letter wherein he said that any one who should assume the name of "Universal Bishop" was an Anti-Christ, an impostor. Therefore, Pope Fro Nino is no botter than what Pope Gregory the Great called these early Bishops. I have now proved that the early Church did not recognize the supremacy of the Rishop. (Applause)

I will now conclude for this evening; and shall speak hereafter of the tempoval Supremacy of the Pope. Carist all in all to us. He has said that the gates of hell shall not prevail against Him; and we have nothing to fear from our enemies. If the Church of Rome can only be supported by politices—by Austrian and French bayoneta—by a Spanish army—a French army, and Praesha and Rossian protocols—then I say the Church of Rome is not the Spiritual Church of Christ, but an Apostate Church! [Great applause.]

ENGLAND.

An English View of the Maine Law.

An English View of the Maine Law.

From the Losdon Daily Serv.

It is very interesting to us who sit in old Europe following old methods of government as a matter of course, to see what can be attempted and done by a people really and immediately self-governing. We may doubt and disapprove of some things done by our Republican brethren across the Atlantic, and think that we should not like this, or that, or the other liability or custom of theirs; but it is to be hoped that we can cordially admire and honor certain occasional achievements of theirs, which are quite beyond anything we can effect or dream of effecting. We really hardly know anything more striking than the history of the rapid abolition of the vice of drankenness in several of the States of the American Union; and it is with the feelings of the deepest respect that we desire to direct the stream of our countrymen to the action of the State of Maineis regard to that vice. That curse, which is fatal wherever it appears, used to be more deadly in the State of Maineis regard to that vice. That curse, which is fatal wherever it appears, used to be more deadly in the State of Maineis regard to that vice. That curse, which is fatal wherever it appears, used to be more deadly in the State of Maineis regard to that vice. That curse, which is fatal wherever it appears, used to be more deadly in the State of Maineis regard to that vice. That curse, which is fatal wherever it has retained a semi-barbarous character, in some respect, to this day. At some seasons, the ordinary population—with humberers from the woods, Iriah emigrants, and Indian wanderers. Till last year, these visitations were a subject of dread to the sober inhabitants. By day the streets were hardly safe among so many resing drankards; and at night, he reeling drankards marderedialeep. Last May, whan the towns filled with these strangers, all was safe and orderly. The Houses of Correction were nearly coupty throughout 1852. There were very few paupers, and such was the state of social peace,